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The Weekly Commercial, a large sheet, containing all the Current News, Miscellaneous, Literary and Select Intelligence, and Valuable Reading for the Family.

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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. VIII. PITTSBURGH, MONDAY MORNING, MAY 22, 1871. NO. 209.

FIRST EDITION.

Light Breaking

THE BEGINNING OF THE END.

The Versaillists Enter Paris.

Insurgents Abandon the Ramparts.

Two of the Gates in Possession of Government Troops.

Central Committee Again in Power.

The Prussian Troops at Bondy.

Church of Notre Dame Sacked.

The Versailles Troops Enter Paris.

VERSAILLES, SUNDAY EVENING, May 21.—The Versailles forces entered Paris at four o'clock this afternoon. An entrance was effected simultaneously at two points—the gate of St. Cloud, near the Pont du Jour, and the gate of Montrouge, on the Boulevard Brune. The insurgents have abandoned the ramparts.

Important Engagement Reported—Fort Montrouge Still Holds Out—Church of Notre Dame Sacked.

PARIS, May 20, Evening.—An important engagement is reported to have occurred to-day, near Asnieres and Passy, but the result is not yet known.

Fort Montrouge still holds out.

The Governor of Fort Bicetre has been arrested.

The Versaillists in Bois de Boulogne have made several attempts to storm the ramparts of Paris, but in no case was the assault a serious one. A great number of federal troops have been concentrated at the threatened points.

The batteries facing the German position are being actively repaired.

The minority party in the Commune and Military Commission have been replaced by Communists of a more radical type.

The Church of Notre Dame Des Victoires has been sacked and is now occupied by federal troops.

The Prussians at Bondy—Gates of St. Cloud Attacked—General Engagement.

Special to the New World.]

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The journals of the Commune declare that the Federal positions are very strong, their organization improved and confidence in the future is greatly strengthened.

Latest Details from Both Sides.

LONDON, May 21, NOON.—Dispatches from Versailles say that the three formidable breaching batteries on the slope of Mont Valerien opened fire on the rampart of the Auteuil quarter. The Government troops are all ready to storm the city. A thousand prisoners were kept on Saturday night.

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There was heavy fighting yesterday on the west and southwest, but according to Communist reports without important result. The officers of the Montmartre battery claim they have dismount ed the cannon of the Versailles forces. Many inhabitants of Malakoff and the villages near Vanvirard and Montrouge are flying from their dwellings. The Central Committee ordered all Parisians to return to their domiciles within forty-eight hours, on pain of forfeiture of the rents standing in their names.

An undated official report of the Commune announcement that its forces have been successful in several engagements.

Bad for the Communists.

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PRESBYTERIANISM.

Proceedings of the Presbyterian General Assembly at Chicago.

CHICAGO, MAY 20.—To-day's session of the Presbyterian General Assembly was almost exclusively devoted to the consideration of the report of the Standing Committee on Education. It states that during the year, under the care of this Board, there had been 679 students, of whom 259 were theological, 264 collegiate, and 156 academic. Of these fifty-two had completed their studies during the past year. Aid had also been extended to about 200 Welsh students. It had been determined by the Board of Education that for the present, as under ordinary circumstances, the rate of allowances should not exceed one dollar and fifty cents to theological students; one dollar and twenty cents to collegiate, and one dollar to academic. The increase, however, if made practicable, was desirable and recommended. The receipts of the year have been $79,812 29; total payments up to April 30, $78,448 17, leaving a balance of $362 12. The remainder of the May appropriations are now due, amounting to $25 00. When these are paid there would remain a balance for the fall and winter payments, which would amount to $20,000. Acts had been passed by the Legislatures of New York and Pennsylvania, whereby the two old boards had been united and the transfer of property legalized. The report closes with a very urgent appeal for more means of usefulness and asks that the question be pressed on the attention of churches and people.

The following resolutions accompanying the report, with the recommendation that they be adopted, were discussed: Messrs. Hall, Hitchcock, Smith, Johnson, and Rev. Noble, at considerable length, and then adopted. The first resolution simply sends the adoption of a standing order requiring each presbytery to report what it has done for the Board of Education; the second urges the Board of Education to pay to each theological student under the care of the Board per annum $150, to each student $100, and to each academical student $120; that we urge upon all our churches more liberal contributions to this cause, and that the fund ought to not less than $200,000.

The speeches were listened to with great interest and debate exhaustive, and determination was expressed on hands to bring about a reform in the work of supplying vacant churches and secure a more liberal manner.

Dr. Thornton was requested by the Committee of Arrangements to deliver his memorial sermon on Rev. Dr. Skinner on Friday evening, hole communion was appointed to be administered on Friday morning. It was also recommended that the others hold a meeting on the last evening of the General Assembly in the First Presbyterian Church, when Political spoke enthusiastically in regard to this matter, and hoped all the Presbyterians in the country, no matter to denominations, would be present. Arrangement were made to fill the pulpits of the Presbyterian churches on Sabbath next, and that the services in the evening in various Congregational and Methodist houses of worship. Adjourned until Monday morning.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

At a meeting of the Young Men's Christian Association of Cleveland on Saturday, delegates were elected to the eleventh International Convention, to be held at Washington this week.

A coal accident occurred on Friday evening at the residence of Mr. Hendricks, No. 585 Columbus street, Cleveland. Emma, fourteen years old, daughter of Mr. H., was carrying a lighted lamp into the house, when the chimney to it toppled over. She turned the wick down in order to replace the chimney when the oil caught fire, an explosion ensued and she was enveloped in flames and so terribly burned that she died in a few hours. Mr. Schroeder was also badly burned while assisting her out. The house took fire but the fire was soon extinguished.

The statement that the young lady who committed suicide at the Stevens House, New York, was a niece of Lieutenant Governor Selden, of Rochester, is wholly incorrect. Mr. Selden never before heard of the person, and never had a niece bearing his name.

The miners of the Delaware and Hudson Company Saturday morning declined to accept the offer of the company. There is no sign of a break in the ranks of the miners of the company to-day. The whole community is rejoicing in the prospect of renewed industry and prosperity.

The body of James Chisman, formerly a resident of Council Bluffs, Iowa, was found near that city on Friday evening with a bullet hole through his head. He had been missing since Sunday.

Alfred Samuelson, a farmer living near Red Oak Junction, Iowa, was killed by lightning on Thursday, while plowing in his field.

A heavy thunder and rain storm prevailed at Council Bluffs, Iowa, on Friday night. The crops are looking finely, and the farmers feel good over the prospects.

Western press agents begin to Nilsson again. No use, gentlemen, no use.

John Henning, of New Orleans, has recovered $10,000 damages from the New Orleans and Chattanooga Railroad for injuries sustained by falling through an opening in the company's depot.

The official records of the military authorities of Camp Grant, have been published by order of the Department Commander. They charge that the Indians were peculiarly engaged on the reservation, were armed and supplied by agents of the United States as pioneers of war, and that of the whole number killed only eight were men, the others being women and children. The butchery is denounced as simply an unprovoked murder.

At St. Louis yesterday Mrs. Wittier, not satisfied with her fire, poured coal oil from a can lying on it. The lamp exploded and the burning fluid enveloped her body expanded and she died, burning it almost to a crisp. Mrs Wittier also was so badly burned that she is not expected to live.

CRIME.

CHICAGO, May 20.—Henry Wittock, of Greene county, Illinois, aged seventy years, was killed in his own house on Thursday afternoon by two negroes, named Moses and Joe Spear. The instrument of death was a hoe. The only cause assigned for the deed is an old neighborhood feud. Moses Spear has been arrested, but the other man is at large.

NEW YORK, May 21.—Mrs. E. Scrimgeo, a wealthy merchant of Long Port, was robbed yesterday at the Fifth Avenue Hotel of $2,000 in gold and diamond jewelry valued at $6,000.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

SAILED FOR EUROPE.

M. Victor Place, ex-French Consul, and Rosing, North German Consul General, sailed to-day for Europe.

COAL SHIPMENTS.

The Lackawanna Railroad is now bringing an average of six hundred car loads of coal daily, or about the same as last year, and will run a thousand car loads daily for the middle of next week. The Jersey Central road is now delivering three hundred car loads daily, and it is expected the price of coal will be down to $6 50 before the 1st of June.

COUNTERFEIT RAILROAD TICKETS.

The *Sun* says a man giving the name of Roberts has been arrested for swindling railroad companies by means of counterfeit tickets, and over $200 on the North of Ireland Railway alone is said to be the result. It is estimated that the Erie Road alone lost $20,000 in this manner.

THE SWEARINGEN BANK ROBBERY.

William A. Glover, who is charged with having been implicated in the great Boylston bank robbery two years ago, was arrested yesterday in this city by Deputy Sheriff Thomas F. Adams, on a requisition from Governor Hoffman. Glover is said to be a man in easy circumstances, having accounts in several banks, and at the moment of his arrest was preparing his house in order to deposit some money in the Sixth National Bank. When Adams touched him on the shoulder, Glover, who was quietly engaged to draw a revolver, but was seized quickly and handcuffed.

THE JAY GOULD CONTEMPT CASE.

The hearing in the contempt case of Jay Gould, who is charged with refusing to produce the books of the Erie Railroad Company at the time the order was issued for that purpose, was set down for to-day, but was postponed to Monday next, the counsel in the motion of the Jay Gould and Collis case, yesterday were also adjourned for two weeks.

SUICIDE WITCH.

Arrested in Germany for the murder of Gambleton at Chicago, says that he was led to commit the act in a beer beer saloon in Chicago on the evening, he thinks, of the 8th of November. On the following day, finding that counterfeiting did not return to his lodgings, he appropriated his effects, and leaving them a letter of credit, on which he afterwards raised money. He confessed his theft, but denies that he is a murderer.

A $50,000 SACK.

It is said that Robert Bonner has accepted a challenge from the owner of the San Francisco horse to train in Chicago in June next for a purse of $50,000.

DISASTER TO TRUNTS.

Divers have just succeeded in reaching the treasure of the English ship Honour, sunk in East River during the Revolutionary War, with $5,000,000 in specie on board.

PERSONS TO BE SLAUGHTERED.

A pigeon shooting match for the championship badge and $2,000, between Ira A. Paine, of New York, and Captain Bogardus, of Illinois, will take place Tuesday at Fleetwood Park.

NEW YORK, May 21, 1871.

STEAMERS ARRIVED.

The steamers City of Brussels, City of New York and Wyoming, from Liverpool, and Cambria, from Hamburg.

OMNIBUS.

The controversy between Morgan & Sons and J. T. Togaott in assuming serious dimensions. On Saturday, under order of the United States Court, a deputy marshal, a body of United States troops, with a platoon of marines from the navy yard, took formible possession of the shop at 307 Canal street, and in the name of the United States courts.

BLOOD-CLOTTING CASE DISCHARGED.

The case of the murder of Woodhull and Clafin vs. Dr. James H. Blood has been dismissed.

SUNDAY SCHOOLS.

The Protestant Sunday School Celebration at Manhattan Saturday surpassed anything ever witnessed in the Southwest. Forty ten thousand children participated in the procession, singing "Marching Along." Along the line of the procession were the streets along the line of the procession were crowded with people. Extra trains were run on all the railroads.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

The Spanish Army.

MADRID, May 20.—The Government will propose, in the next budget, that the effective force of the army be fixed at 80,000 men.

Portuguese Government Inharmonious.

LISBON, May 20.—Dissensions have broken out between the Government and the Chamber of Deputies.

Party of Order Triumphant.

BUCHAREST, May 20.—The Party of Order has triumphed in the elections, and the Government is sure of a majority in the next Chamber.

The Treaty Peace.

VERSAILLES, May 20.—Bonnet, and M. M. Pouyer, Quertier and Favre arrived in this city to-day, for the purpose of exchanging the ratification of the treaty of peace. All public buildings and many private ones were decorated with flags in honor of the occasion.

The Markets.

LONDON, May 20, 4:30 P. M.—Consols 92¾. Bonds steady; 5-20s of '62, 90½; do '65, 90½; do '67, 91½; 10-40s 89¾.

FRANKFORT, May 20.—5-20's of '62, 90½@90¾.

LIVERPOOL, May 20.—Cotton steady; middling uplands 12d. Breadstuffs and provisions unchanged.

RAILWAY MATTERS.

THE CALIFORNIA PACIFIC.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., May 20.—The certificate of incorporation of the California Pacific (Eastern Extension) Railroad will be filed Monday next, capital fifty million dollars. Incorporators—Milton S. Latham, T. Friedlander, W. F. Hoeltopsan, Col. J. B. Jackson, Col. John H. Frisbee, Julius May, of San Francisco, and Rudolph Schmidt, of Frankfort-on-Main. Length of road nine hundred and seventy miles, route as already designated. The capital has been nearly all subscribed in Europe. The immediate construction of the road has been positively determined on. It will form part of the contiguous line from San Francisco to New York.

BALTIMORE, PITTSBURGH AND CHICAGO—AKRON PATIENTLY WAITING.

AKRON, O., May 19, 1871.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

The people of Akron, with their $200,000 subscription to the proposed extension of the Baltimore and Ohio and Connellsville Road, safely lodged in their breeches pockets, are patiently waiting the moving more radical type.

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THE TREATY.

Final vote to be Taken To-day.

Its Ratification Considered Certain—Probable Adjournment of the Senate To-morrow.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 20, 1871.

The Washington treaty progressed so far to-day as to put it beyond all possibility of doubt that the final vote will be taken on its ratification by Monday. It was referred by the Committee of the Whole back to the Senate to-day without amendment in any particular, and it is understood that the vote for ratification will be taken immediately upon going into executive session on Monday next. There has not been near as much opposition offered to the treaty as was expected, and the vote on the first amendment submitted demonstrated that its friends were too strong to permit the possibility of such action; so, rather than offer what might appear to be factious opposition, those Senators who would like to see the treaty amended in some particulars have concluded to vote for its immediate ratification. The Senate will probably adjourn on Tuesday, as there are but few more nominations to be confirmed.

By Associated Press.]

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 21, 1871.

Prominent Senators say the debate on the pending treaty has been conducted with perfect fairness, and that none of their fellow members have shown the least dissension to the final action on it. The treaty has been considered in Committee of the Whole, and was yesterday reported to the Senate. To-morrow several amendments will be offered, but according to what Senators are represented as saying, no alteration will be made. An effort will be made to take a vote on ratification Thursday. It is argued that this can be done without detriment to the public interest. The Executive Department is anxious that Minister Schenck should have his possession the ratified treaty previous to his departure for London on Wednesday next. Of its ratification there is no doubt. There is some misapprehension in the minds of Senators as to the course pursued in Great Britain in reference to treaties. One of them applied for information to Earl de Gray, who said that treaties are in that country ratified by the Crown, and ratification cannot be vitiated or set aside by Parliament, before whom the treaty is laid for information. Therefore the Treaty of Washington, after having been ratified by the Senate of the United States and the Crown of England, even though Parliament should be opposed to it, will have the full force and effect intended by its terms.

FORT WAYNE, IND.

Presentation to Dr. Myers—The Base Ball Epidemic.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

FT. WAYNE, IND., May 21, 1871.

Last evening Dr. W. H. Myers, a leading physician of this city, was presented in his rooms, by the employes of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad, with a fine set of surgical instruments, as a token of their esteem and appreciation of him as a surgeon, physician and citizen. He has practiced in this city a number of years, and stands second to none in his profession in this section, having been connected with the above company for some years as physician and surgeon. He is also a prominent and influential citizen, having a wide acquaintance throughout the State.

The game of base ball here next Tuesday, between the Rockford and Kenwood clubs, is creating considerable attention, and will be largely attended.

LETTER FROM NASHVILLE.

Ride Across Kentucky—The Great Basin of Tennessee—Federal Census—Vanderbilt University—The "City of Cedars"—Cumberland Presbyterian General Assembly.

Special Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Commercial.

NASHVILLE, TENN., May 19, 1871.

A RIDE ACROSS KENTUCKY.

In this balmy month of May, no one who has been toiling along the quiet ways of river town life, undisturbed by the noise of the railroad, a trip any whither is no unwelcome change. I was resolving in my mind where I should go, when an old stage coach jogged with its daily load, on Monday, May 15, along the dusty highway which leads from our own quiet Newburg to the more pretentious city of Evansville, Indiana. From the latter place the transfer of my self and baggage to the train on the north bank of the Ohio to the city of Henderson, Kentucky. Here the Nashville bound train on the Evansville, Henderson and Nashville Railroad was waiting my arrival, and we soon found ourselves flying along at a fearful rate of speed through the "Blue Grass" region, through the forests, over the hills and across the valleys of Kentucky.

A sort of romantic interest over attaches to localities that have once been the scene of war, and as we sped along the line of the road, I could not help being a land of battle fields. But along the line of this particular route there are few marks of the late unpleasantness. Here and there a "deserted farm-house," but much less wild than when Boone and Crockett did battle with the Indians for the right to possession of cultivated fields, and the whole country has a prosperity and thrift about it, and the habitations of men delighted our eyes, and we were treated to a view of the "blue grass" region of Kentucky from our car window. Broad fields and stately mansions seemed to be the landscape, and I felt that the entire state would be under the cultivation of the upper Kentucky an opportunity to change cars, and then we were whirled toward Nashville.

THROUGH TENNESSEE.

We passed through a hilly region known as Robinson county, famous throughout the State for the manufacture of "home-made" whisky. At Springfield, the county seat of this famous county, we saw perched upon a high hill the red clay walls of what was a fort during the war. It was constructed by the Union forces, and was for a long time garrisoned by them. Here, too, we began to see a rapid descent into what Dr. Safford, State Geologist, calls the Great Basin of Tennessee, in which Nashville is situated, and which, the Cumberland river is one of the outlets. This basin is the puzzle of geologists, being accepted out of almost solid earth of the country. It is said to be about three hundred feet below the surrounding plateau. It is more than one hundred miles long and fifty miles wide, and the largest part of it is in Middle Tennessee. The descent approaching Nashville is fearfully rapid.

When within eight miles of the city we passed what a fellow-passenger informed me was the

TENNESSEE CENTENNIAL GROUNDS.

Fifty acres of grass! Each one of these white painted cedar posts stands for a desolate home and broken hearts. Never till you look on these fields or the dead, which dot the South with these ghostly wooden headstones, can you realize the sacrifice we have paid for an undivided and free country. The sight of these graves, the solemn stillness that seemed to brood over the whole land, whereby the thought of the sleeping thousands who will never again salute the stars and stripes, or hear the bugle blast resting place, drove all lighter thoughts from my mind, and amidst the bustle and gaiety that filled the city as we came into it, I felt as one in a dream.

A TRIP TO LEBANON.

Early the next day my fellow traveler and myself took the train for Lebanon, the seat of Cumberland University. Before the war this was the leading literary institution of the South, and although crippled by the war is now fast regaining its former prestige in the endowment during the war, it has reorganized the educational work with spirit and success. Dr. Safford, one of the State Geologists, whose home is at the head of the department of science. Besides the literary department, there are the departments of Law and Theology, both of which are well attended. There are in attendance about seventy-five theological students, and a large number of law students. The University is also the location of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, and is one of the finest institutions of learning in the South. Lebanon is styled the "City of Cedars," from the abundance of cedar trees abounds in this rare wood. Our short stay of less than two days in this old fashioned Tennessee town is one we will not soon forget. We were hospitably entertained under the roof of Dr. Safford, and had the pleasure of meeting Judge Cooper, Judge Greene and Judge Caruthers, of the Law School, and the remarkable Dr. Richard Beard, Professor of Theology in the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, who takes place this morning at 11 o'clock.

J. M. H.

SECOND LETTER—OPENING PROCEEDINGS OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

NASHVILLE, May 19, 1871.

Early yesterday and on the previous evening, large numbers of delegates and visitors to the annual assembly of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church were arriving. Dr. Baird's Church (the First Cumberland Presbyterian) was crowded long before the hour of opening. At eleven o'clock the choir sung, "While the earth remaineth."

And Rev. Richard Beard, D. D., professor of oratory and theology in Cumberland University, preached an able and eloquent sermon, which was followed by an after the Lord's Supper was administered. The text was Matthew, 5: 13-16, beginning with the words, "Ye are the salt of the earth." The speaker is tall, slender and quite venerable in his appearance. His forehead is high and shows great intellectuality. His neck is unusually long, and was toned about by the ordeal of the army life. His hair is gray, his dark and flashing, his hair less gray than is usual at his age. He is most sweetly, though not powerfully eloquent. He spoke of Christ as the "Light of the World," and the audience listened with intense interest to the words of the speaker, who spoke to the restless present and uncertain future. The text of the sermon was "Ye are the salt of the earth," none grew almost eloquent. He spoke of the mission of the Jewish Church to the Jews only, and the wonderful growth of Christianity after the Day of Pentecost, when thousands of people are destitute of even a nominal gospel, and even in Christian lands and communities and thousands have no living knowledge of the truth. He then mentioned, in order some of the obligations which rest upon the church. "How are we must give them the gospel. "How shall they hear without a preacher? How shall they preach except they be sent?" The Bible must be sent to the perishing millions. We must give them a Christian education and a Christian literature. In spite of the special duties and responsibilities of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, dwelling upon the importance of the work of foreign missions, he spoke in favor of the foreign missionary cause. He urged that we should retain the old revival spirit of the past, and exhorted the Church to larger liberality in giving. He closed by saying: "We need first and last and most of all, baptism of the Holy Ghost."

After prayer by the Rev. J. R. Logan, of Illinois, and the singing of

"The Morning Light is Breaking,"

The Moderator announced the Assembly constituted and ready for business.

On motion of Rev. G. T. Stanbach, D. D., of Missouri, the Assembly took a recess till 3 o'clock p. m. to give the clerk time for perfecting the roll of delegates.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Assembly met at three o'clock at the Capitol, the Moderator, Rev. J. C. Provine, in the chair. After the calling of the roll, the Assembly proceeded to the election of Moderator, and the Rev. D. B. Logan, of Illinois; Rev. R. H. Pearson, D. D., of Arkansas; Rev. Jos. Bowman, of Pennsylvania; Rev. T. Stanbach, of Mississippi, and Rev. J. A. Youngson, of Tennessee, were placed on nomination. On the first ballot the votes were cast as follows: Logan 93, Pearson, 3, Bowman 8, Templeton 62, necessary to a choice 83. Rev. J. B. Logan was declared elected. On the first ballot for Clerk, Rev. R. S. Reed, of St. Louis, received the votes of 94, A. J. Sweet, of Pennsylvania, 17, Rev. R. D. Pearson, of Missouri, 9. Rev. R. S. Reed was declared elected. Rev. R. D. Pearson was unanimously elected Assistant Clerk. The Moderator made a brief address, and Rev. J. B. Logan, in taking the chair, made some appropriate remarks.

An invitation for the entire Assembly to attend the Industrial Exhibition at half-past ten o'clock to-day was received and accepted.

After the transaction of some minor business, the Assembly adjourned. At eight o'clock last evening Rev. F. Lack, of St. Louis, preached in the First Cumberland Presbyterian Church, and it was announced that Rev. L. Arnold, of Pennsylvania, will preach at the same place to-night.

J. M. H.

CHANGE OF TIME.—We print this morning the new schedule of the Allegheny Valley Railroad, which goes into effect to-day.

SECOND EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

"The Press Has Subjugated the Senate."

Carpenter's Crusade at an End—The Correspondents to be Released—The Treaty Unfavorably Received in England—New England Protests Against Secretary Boutwell's Decision in Regard to the Additional Currency, &c., &c.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 21, 1871.

The Senate Subjugated.

The Senate investigating Committee to ascertain where correspondents get their news has not proceeded further in its work, notwithstanding there are other offenders who are equally culpable with those who are now incarcerated in the committee room. The committee is begining to feel the full force of ridicule which is being thrown upon its efforts by the press all over the country, and in view of the strong sentiment in the Senate against the entire business, will probably abandon all further labors in this direction. Mr. Carpenter remarked to-night that it was evident the press has subjugated the Senate. Mr. Wilson will introduce a resolution before adjournment to the effect that the recalcitrant witnesses now in confinement be discharged from custody of the Sergeant-at-Arms when the Senate adjourns. There is no doubt but that it will be adopted almost unanimously.

The Treaty not Liked in England.

Advices received here by prominent Senators with regard to the way in which the treaty has been received in England are not very flattering. It is stated it will be strenously opposed both in Council and in Parliament, and that it is feared unless modified it will result in the overthrow of the present British Ministry.

A Protest from New England.

Secretary Boutwell is in constant receipt of protests from eastern cities relative to his decision with regard to the distribution of the surplus currency under the national bank act. That decision was that under that law, that if the West and South did not get their share it must remain subject to further legislation on the part of Congress, but that it could not be given to the East. The Secretary has instructed the Comptroller of the Currency to prepare a table giving each State its proportion of currency, based on population according to the census just completed.

Personal.

The President has made arrangements to go to Long Branch by June. Secretary Fish gave a farewell dinner to Baron Gerolt at his residence last evening. Leading members of the diplomatic corps were also invited on the occasion.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 21, 1871.

It is stated on the best authority that the opponents of the treaty cannot possibly muster more than a dozen votes against it. Several Democrats, whose course has heretofore been considered doubtful, are now set down as certain to vote for its final ratification. As heretofore stated, a vote will be taken tomorrow or Tuesday at the farthest. The debate on the treaty while in Committee of the Whole has been of a very general character, and members of the committees of the Foreign Relations Committee and Messrs. Sumner and Trumbull. Other Senators have contented themselves with brief remarks in the debate. The objections offered have been mostly to the articles relating to the Alabama claims and the fishery question. It is understood on the ground that the whole treaty was a compromise, both of conflicting claims and conflicting views met with no response from the Democratic side. Other Senators have found defects, but not of such a character as to induce them to reject the treaty entirely.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 20, 1871.

THE TENNESSEE SURVEYING EXPEDITION.

Captain Shufeldt, commanding the Tehuantepec surveying expedition, arrived in this city last evening from Mexico, where he left the vessel in charge of which vessel was to come to this port. The members of the party are arriving in the country by different steamers from Mexico and Havana. Captain Shufeldt expects to be ready to commence the transisthmian surface canal can be built across that Isthmus with no more expense than the importance of the work to the world. The surveys are entirely original, depending upon no previous explorations, and the supplies of the party are calculated to last one year before that time to the city of Henderson, Kentucky. Here the Nashville bound train on the Evansville, Henderson and Nashville Railroad was waiting my arrival, and we soon found ourselves flying along at a fearful rate of speed through the "Blue Grass" region, through the forests, over the hills and across the valleys of Kentucky.

A sort of romantic interest over attaches to localities that have once been the scene of war, and as we sped along the line of the road, I could not help being a land of battle fields. But along the line of this particular route there are few marks of the late unpleasantness. Here and there a "deserted farmhouse," but much less wild than when Boone and Crockett did battle with the Indians for the right to possession of cultivated fields, and the whole country has a prosperity and thrift about it, and the habitations of men delighted our eyes, and we were treated to a view of the "blue grass" region of Kentucky from our car window. Broad fields and stately mansions seemed to be the landscape, and I felt that the entire state would be under the cultivation of the upper Kentucky an opportunity to change cars, and then we were whirled toward Nashville.

THROUGH TENNESSEE.

We passed through a hilly region known as Robinson county, famous throughout the State for the manufacture of "home-made" whisky. At Springfield, the county seat of this famous county, we saw perched upon a high hill the red clay walls of what was a fort during the war. It was constructed by the Union forces, and was for a long time garrisoned by them. Here, too, we began to see a rapid descent into what Dr. Safford, State Geologist, calls the Great Basin of Tennessee, in which Nashville is situated, and which, the Cumberland river is one of the outlets. This basin is the puzzle of geologists, being scooped out of almost solid earth of the country. It is said to be about three hundred feet below the surrounding plateau. It is more than one hundred miles long and fifty miles wide, and the largest part of it is in Middle Tennessee. The descent approaching Nashville is fearfully rapid.

When within eight miles of the city we passed what a fellow-passenger informed me was the

TENNESSEE CENTENNIAL GROUNDS.

Fifty acres of grass! Each one of these white painted cedar posts stands for a desolate home and broken hearts. Never till you look on these fields or the dead, which dot the South with these ghostly wooden headstones, can you realize the sacrifice we have paid for an undivided and free country. The sight of these graves, the solemn stillness that seemed to brood over the whole land, whereby the thought of the sleeping thousands who will never again salute the stars and stripes, or hear the bugle blast resting place, drove all lighter thoughts from my mind, and amidst the bustle and gaiety that filled the city as we came into it, I felt as one in a dream.

A TRIP TO LEBANON.

Early the next day my fellow traveler and myself took the train for Lebanon, the seat of Cumberland University. Before the war this was the leading literary institution of the South, and although crippled by the war is now fast regaining its former prestige in the endowment during the war, it has reorganized the educational work with spirit and success. Dr. Safford, one of the State Geologists, whose home is at the head of the department of science. Besides the literary department, there are the departments of Law and Theology, both of which are well attended. There are in attendance about seventy-five theological students, and a large number of law students. The University is also the location of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, and is one of the finest institutions of learning in the South. Lebanon is styled the "City of Cedars," from the abundance of cedar trees abounds in this rare wood. Our short stay of less than two days in this old fashioned Tennessee town is one we will not soon forget. We were hospitably entertained under the roof of Dr. Safford, and had the pleasure of meeting Judge Cooper, Judge Greene and Judge Caruthers, of the Law School, and the remarkable Dr. Richard Beard, Professor of Theology in the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, who takes place this morning at 11 o'clock.

J. M. H.

POITICAL.

CINCINNATI, May 20.—The Democratic Executive Committee of Hamilton county unanimously and cordially indorsed the Vallandigham platform promulgated this week in Montgomery county, and resolved to support Hunt as the Democratic candidate for Lieutenant Governor, besides requesting the delegates from this county to support him in the convention. At the Republican county convention, called to appoint delegates to the State Convention, Vallandigham's new departure was ignored.

PENNSYLVANIA RESERVES.

Fifth Reunion of the Association—Election of Officers—The Banquet and Ball.

PHILADELPHIA, May, 20, 1871.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

The tenth anniversary of the organization of the Pennsylvania Reserve Corps was celebrated at Horticultural Hall in this city on the 16th instant by their fifth reunion, which was one of the grandest affairs of its character witnessed in this city for many years.

The Western Division of the association, to the number of over seventy-five, left Pittsburgh on the 15th for this city on the Pennsylvania Railroad, and after a pleas

The Daily Commercial.

MONDAY, MAY 22, 1871.

REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET.

FOR AUDITOR GENERAL,
COL. DAVID STANTON, of Beaver county.

FOR SURVEYOR GENERAL,
Col. ROBERT B. BEATH, of Schuylkill.

The High Commission treaty will probably be ratified to-day. After thorough discussion in Committee of the Whole it was referred back to the Senate on Saturday without amendment. It does not appear to have encountered much opposition, the vote on the first amendment submitted having demonstrated that the Senate was overwhelmingly in favor of the treaty as originally reported. This has decided Senators who would like to see it amended in a few particulars to forego their opposition and vote for its immediate ratification. Hon. CALEB CUSHING says that the treaty has not been excelled by any in the history of the world, and that it will be the harbinger of a long, almost a perpetual, peace between the two great English speaking nations of the world.

In his speech opposing the Senate resolution to commit the *Tribune* correspondents for declining to dishonor themselves, Senator WILSON gave the names of two Senatorial reporters of the proceedings had in Executive session, showing that at least so far as they were concerned, the punctiliousness of Senators in the matter of their "dignity" was a stupid farce. The *Tribune* now states that it can furnish a dozen names of Senators who violated their parole of secrecy in a similar manner, without going outside the list of the majority for the imprisonment of its correspondents. Let the country have the names of these gentlemen. The honest masses delight to honor consistency and sincerity, and would doubtless crown them with acclaim. But why should the Senate have committed the correspondents for "contempt?" They seem to have carefully concealed their feelings.

All persons interested in education, especially gentlemen who have sons preparing for college, would do well to procure and examine the lately published *Calendar of the College of New Jersey* at Princeton. It is really a very interesting document, as it is not a mere catalogue of the students' names with a list of the studies which they are required to pursue. The publication to which we refer, besides the calendar proper, or chronology of all academic acts and exercises of the current year, and of prominent events in the history of the institution, and its distinguished graduates—contains an historical account of the organization of the college, its buildings, endowments, &c., and also a detailed analysis of the system of instruction in its several departments. From this calendar it is easy to ascertain everything which the student or his parents would wish to know concerning the college. To alumni and former members of the institution the account here given of its present condition is peculiarly gratifying. Though one of the oldest and most distinguished colleges of the country, perhaps Princeton was for some years allowed to fall a little behind one or two of the others, but if so, it appears to have quite recovered its old position in the front rank, under the able management of Dr. McCosh and his associates. Whoever examines the course of studies and the various arrangements for instruction as represented in the calendar, will perceive no deficiency in comparison with the highest standard of excellence, or with the requirements of the age. Should any one doubt as to the high position to which Princeton is entitled among the colleges of the country, the doubt will be effectually removed by the inspection of the many eminent names which adorn the list of its graduates.

There are indications that, in one respect at least, the Franco-German war will exert a rather important influence upon the United States. Among the French element of our actual population a lively interest has for some time prevailed in the prospective immigration of large numbers from France. Even before the close of the war the subject was earnestly agitated in California, and different projects were proposed and discussed for facilitating the movement, which was confidently expected as one consequence of its calamities. On the Pacific coast extensive tracts of land, well adapted to the sorts of cultivation and labor in which the French excel, are owned by Frenchmen, whose investments would be gratified, and whose interests would be promoted, by the immigration of their countrymen. We understand that an organization has been formed in California to make known in France the advantages which await emigrants on this side of the water and to aid those who are too poor to come at their own expense. Among the French in Louisiana the subject awakens a still livelier interest. There the ascendancy of the Gallic element has for some time been threatened by the German, and it is hoped to restore the old predominance by immigration. The example of the Germans in aiding their compatriots to come over, has also stimulated the French to raise funds and appoint agents for the same purpose. In New Orleans it is confidently expected that the effect of the Socialist revolt, added to the heavy war indemnity, will be to cause great multitudes, not only of the poor and laboring classes, but even of the comparatively rich and educated classes, to seek for ease, if not prosperity, in the United States. New York is another center of interest and activity touching this future transfer of population. Much of the land along the Atlantic coast, especially in Virginia and North Carolina is well suited for French settlements, and would be, perhaps, more effectually utilized in that way than in any other. An important consideration as a temptation to attract French people of the well to do classes is the ease of communication at length established between the American and the French coasts. Indeed, it seems very probable that through the folly of French rulers and people this country, in the latter part of the nineteenth century, is destined to enjoy the same sort of advantage which it, together with Germany, Holland and England, derived from France in the latter part of the seventeenth century through the revocation of the Edict of Nantes, by which fifty thousand Protestant families were forced to emigrate.

REVOLUTION AND MADNESS.

A few days ago we referred to the difficulty which many people find in accounting for the late insurrection in Paris. In the actual situation of France, so pitiable and deplorable at the close of the war with Germany, and in view of the ruin which the insurgents are evidently bringing upon themselves, and to millions of people, French and foreign, the revolt has seemed a mystery inexplicable by any of the motives by which human beings are ordinarily governed. One French writer has referred it to the category of those strange religious or moral epidemics which, in the dark ages, used to prevail among almost the entire population of a city or a district. But, thrown out as a mere hint or suggestion, the theory did not appear especially satisfactory; it appeared rather as a reason for not attempting to account for the mystery. Dr. MOREL, somewhat distinguished as a writer on diseases of the mind, has published a paper on *Revolution and Madness*, in which he applies his special knowledge in the investigation of the traits of insanity apparent in the acts and proceedings of the Paris revolutionists.

Though not caring much for the Doctor's speculations, our readers may be interested in two or three of his incidental statements. Dr. MOREL says that, without violating any professional secrets he may reveal the fact that among the candidates for the Legislature in 1869, who had given in their confession of faith and sworn fidelity to the Empire, there were *more than thirty* persons who had been inmates of Charenton or other asylums for the insane. Some of these men are prominent in the Commune of Paris to-day. Having occupied responsible positions since their confinement, and being able to reason plausibly in favor of their Utopian ideas, the public refuse to believe that they are still crazy. They have often succeeded in passing themselves off as the victims of the Imperial Government. Dr. MOREL thinks them still insane. Among them, he says, are found men driven crazy by persecution who have become persecutors themselves; others who have inherited the disease, others deranged by alcohol or by vice, and others controlled by instincts so perverse as to labor under the affection which an English writer denominates moral insanity. One of the most dangerous men of the actual revolutionary epoch is, Dr. M. says, epileptic.

AN EDITOR GETS KNOWLEDGE IN WASHINGTON.

People tolerably well informed had some time ago, we fancy, pretty much made up their minds respecting the direction of English sympathies during our civil war. The subject was thoroughly discussed on each side of the water, and every one who felt able to make a contribution to the knowledge of the questions in dispute, published his or her morsel or particle of information. No fact, no conjecture, no whisper of what some important somebody had prattled to some other important or unimportant somebody, was allowed to remain in obscurity, if the divulgement of the whisper seemed likely to rectify or enlighten the popular mind as to what England did, or wished, or was tempted to do for the overthrow of the American Government. Really the subject seemed exhausted, worn utterly threadbare. But the *Independent* does not think so; to it the topic is still fresh and interesting. It seems that when "the editor was in Washington last winter he received important and *reliable* information concerning the action of France and England in relation to the desire of the English and French Governments to recognize the confederacy." "This information," says the editor, "we communicated to the public in a letter in this journal." Then the editor immediately adds, "Lord GRANVILLE took pains to deny vehemently in the House of Commons that such a proposition had ever been entertained." Of course when making this vehement denial in that aristocratic presence his lordship flourished a fresh number of the big weekly in his aristocratic hand. Where else could he have heard of a charge which had been made years before, and published in all the newspapers of the world? Well, the editor having been so conspicuously contradicted by so conspicuous a personage, feels bound in honor to prove that his original information was *reliable*, by which he doubtless means trustworthy or correct. He therefore cites from the Memphis *Appeal* the testimony of a rebel agent in England, one McRAE, who says that "Mr. ROEBUCK told him expressly that Lord PALMERSTON sympathized wholly with the South, and expressed in energetic language his intention of recognizing the Confederacy in the event of a rebel victory at Gettysburg. He also stated that the Government was 'pressed hard' by the Emperor of the French to recognize the Confederacy." Comment on such futilities seems hardly necessary, and yet it may be well to remind some readers that this Southern statement, evidently published by the Memphis editor for a mischievous purpose and quoted by the New York editor for a paltry purpose, does not add a scintilla world's knowledge. It has all along been known to everybody that Lord PALMERSTON wholly sympathized with the insurgents, and that LOUIS NAPOLEON earnestly pressed the English Cabinet to recognize the Confederacy. But every one also knows that, in a matter of the kind, the English government was not likely to be led into decisive action by the personal feelings of any one or even more than one member, and there is good reason to believe that, some time before the battle of Gettysburg, so strong a Northern sentimen had been kindled in England that no Cabinet would have dared to unite with the French Emperor in destroying the great Anglo-Saxon republic. Another thing when Lord GRANVILLE vehemently denied that the French proposition had ever been entertained, he made the denial in the presence of many persons who, if the statement was false, knew that he was lying. To all who know how such a position would appear to an assembly of English gentlemen, the supposition of falsehood in the premises will appear quite untenable. Doubtless Lord GRANVILLE spoke the truth, and the proposal referred to never was entertained by the English Cabinet.

With reference to the testimony of Mr. JOHN ARTHUR ROEBUCK, M. P., we need have no difficulty. He is a grandson of the JOHN ROEBUCK who founded the famous CARRON Iron Works in Scotland, and who, during the war of the American Revolution, wrote and published a pamphlet in which he threw the whole blame and guilt of the war upon the Colonists, whom he charged with the most notorious folly, wickedness and ingratitude. The grandson, JOHN ARTHUR, born in Madras, in the East Indies, seems to have taken into his constitution in childhood some of the least admirable qualities of the native races. Having become a politician in England, he made speeches and wrote histories and pamphlets which, upon the whole, have gained him no great credit for either accuracy or fidelity. Of one of his books a leading authority said "it was reserved for Mr. ROEBUCK's work to be offensive without eloquence, and morose without genius." Long a liberal and a reformer, he became the vehement and unecompromising champion of things as they were. Hence he hates the United States with the malignity of a renegade, joined to a peculiar rancor apparently derived by inheritance from his grandfather. During our civil war, whenever he "got on his legs" in the House of Commons, he raved against the North with the fury of a madman, pouring out torrents of frantic abuse in the vocabulary of billingsgate. He was the person from whom McRAE got his information concerning the purposes of the English Cabinet touching recognition. But even he could report nothing more than that Lord PALMERSTON swore that he was in favor of the measure if the South gained a great victory in Pennsylvania, a declaration of little value under the circumstances, as we have already said.

In another column will be found a report of the death of a child from the effects of eating diseased meat. A family residing in East Birmingham purchased from a butcher in the vicinity a quantity of veal, which they ate for supper. All who partook of the meat became suddenly ill, and in less than six hours the youngest child died. The veal was subsequently examined, and pronounced to have been unwholesome. Measures are being taken for the prosecution of the butcher, and if he shall have been found to have knowingly sold the diseased meat, he will be rigidly dealt with. This lamentable circumstance should induce the passage of an act extending the jurisdiction of the Meat Inspector to the whole county. Since the appointment of the Inspector for this city, several butchers, who have habitually violated the law, and have been arrested and fined, have ceased to expose their inferior meats in our markets, and have gone elsewhere in the vicinity of the city. The public health demands that such unprincipled dealers be driven out of the county, and the hand of the law cannot be laid on them an hour too soon.

Internal Revenue Decisions.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue decides that tomato catsup is liable to stamp duty, under schedule C, coming under the head of vinegar. The inquiry having been made whether special tax of wholesale liquor dealers must be paid by one who sells malt liquors put up in separate packages, pint bottles, in quantities amounting to five gallons and more, the Internal Revenue Commissioner has replied to this effect: The act of April 10, 1866, making no reference to the vessels or packages in which the liquor dealer sells, discriminates between the wholesale and retail liquor dealer by the quantity sold at one time to one purchaser, and classes every person who sells or offers for sale foreign or domestic distilled spirits, wines or malt liquors as a liquor dealer, subject as such to a special tax, \$20 or \$50 per annum, depending upon their mode of doing business. Therefore, persons selling in quantity not less than five gallons must pay special tax, as wholesale dealers.

"FRANCE succored by the tenderness of the English people," is announced as the subject of a painting, in the execution of which French painters are about to engage in competition. The *Courrier des Etats Unis* applauds the design, for the reason that it is well to consecrate the recollections which tend to cherish enmity between nations. The *Courrier*, however, adds the remark that if England merits a memorial America merits it also by a no less valid title, and suggests that the two shall be united in one group typifying gratitude for the relief sent from this side of the Atlantic to the relief of France," as a worthy pendant to the picture above proposed.

A noteworthy fact is the number of bridges and tunnels that are either projected or in actual process of construction. A bridge is under contract for the East river in New York, to connect that city and Brooklyn. Negotiations are in progress relating to a bridge for the North river. A double tunnel more than 6,000 feet long and eighteen feet in diameter is soon to be begun under the river at Detroit. The Fort Wayne, Pennsylvania and the Northern Central Railroads have projected a tunnel 7,400 feet in length to pass under Baltimore, and another tunnel of 3,300 feet is proposed, to extend under the same city, the two enterprises to cost about \$2,000,000.

It is now believed in official circles that the story of the contemplated visit of the Grand Duke Alexis of Russia to this country was put into circulation to produce a certain political effect, and that the originators knew that no visit would be made.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

The Grand Secretary of the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania, I. O. O. F., in his annual report, says the membership of the order has more than doubled itself in seven years. In 1864 it was 39,543; in 1870 it foots up 80,185. The number of lodges in operation is 664, an increase of 63 during the past year; aggregate number of members 80,185, having increased 4,588 during 1870.

A trout weighing twenty-five and a half pounds has been taken, with a hook, in Tupper's lake, northern New York, this season, by Dr. Perkins, of Albany. The editor of the Albany *Journal* verifies this statement over his own initials, and adds: "The only recorded larger trout taken by hook is that caught by the late Silas Stevens, of Albany, thirty years ago, in Pesico lake. It weighed thirty-three pounds."

A horrible casualty occurred at Cincinnati on Friday last. Wm. J. Jones, a Welshman, employed at a rolling mill in the capacity of a "hooker-up"—his business being to manage the hook by which the "bloom" or bar of incandescent iron is lifted up and passed between the rollers—was by some accidental means jerked from the ground, thrown several feet into the air, and, coming down, fell upon the great bolt which moves the rollers. By this he was carried feet-foremost through a small bottle of cheddoid quinine). All that he was in want of we have sent to him, and I remain at Ujiji (on the lakes) awaiting his orders.—29th Shaban (25th November, 1869)." A letter from an Arab merchant confirms the above, and says that the "Christian" intends to return to Ujiji in the month of Safr (April), 1871.

The Rev. Dr. Nehemiah Adams (familiarly called "Southside" Adams) has returned to Boston from a long cruise, in greatly improved health. He took passage in the fall of 1869 in the ship Golden Fleece, commanded by his son, which went round the Horn to California, China, touching at Honolulu, Manila, and thence to New York, where she arrived on Tuesday last.

The Fiftieth anniversary of the settlement of the Rev. Dr. Thomas Worcester over the Boston Society of the New Jerusalem was celebrated last week. A coupe and a fine harness, together with several hundred dollars in cash were presented to the venerable clergyman. The society to which he has preached so many years is said to be the largest of that denomination in the world, and has a larger number of members, probably than any Protestant society in Boston.

Grace Greenwood has been looking at the heavens through the telescope of the Washington Observatory. In writing about her observations to the *Golden Age*, she exclaims with great appropriateness: "They are bigger and brighter worlds than ours, these planets of the first order. I wonder if they are really higher and happier. Are there no Red Republicans in Mars?—no prize fighters in Horned Jupiter?—no whisky rings in Saturn?—no Laura Fairs in Venus?"

General Butler is out in another card about the Pomeroy case. He said he was particularly cautious in his inquiries before he undertook the case, the result of which he says "was conducted with Pomeroy not being an assuring one," and he appends the correspondence between himself and that lady, which fully bears out all his statements. He also prints a letter from Mrs. Pomeroy, authorizing the publication of her letters to him.

JOTTINGS ABOUT ALLEGHENY.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

Some of the old fogies in the municipals of Allegheny have been giving new names to some of the ancient streets, and that, amongst others, they have surrendered that of one of the oldest (Beaver) to a new comer from Manchester, and conferred on it the very appropriate one of *Arch*. Arch-wood, of course, is servile imitation from Philadelphia, where *Mulberry* was so denominated, because there was in that times a bridge or archway across it near the Swedish Burial Ground. Adopted here, I suppose, in the absence of any tradition of an arch on the same principle on which the Dutch were said to Knickerbocker to have given the name to *New Castle*, because there was no castle there.

Now, Mr. Editor, if the name of an old street, not inappropriately conferred in the first instance, is to be superseded because a new one in an adjacent district has chosen to assume it, I submit whether it would not have been in better taste to have borrowed it from some of the old sachems who flourished on these grounds, or from some of the creeks or rivers which were baptised by them. If Shingiss and Shangiss—or if Indian will not answer, why not *Hippippe* or *Quoquoh*—or if Indian will not answer, why not *Butler*, which is a Pittsburgh revolutionary name, among the most distinguished in our local history, and not, as I think, already appropriated? Anything, however, but the pre-posterous and unmeaning name of Arch.

Talking of Allegheny, however, suggests the inquiry whether the little sheet of water in its Western Park was intended for a *lakelet* or a *frog pond*. A few weeks ago I saw a shoal of gold fish sporting there. Now it is covered with a slime or pea green that nothing but a toad—I could hardly say a respectable *frog*—would condescend to inhabit it, and, however, being a thing of nature, it cannot safely in its neighborhood. One would suppose that the clouds of smoke from passing locomotives, which the Park Act says is to discharge all their fuel *inside the town*, would make it dingy and rueful enough even without the help of stagnant water. If the managers insist, however, on converting it into a foetid pool, the Councils had better be looking after the new Park which they have bought, if that kind, which they have just directed to be filled.

And this suggests the further inquiry whether the Park Commissioners expect anything to grow out of the heavy clouds of acid which are so constantly rolling from the works on the west side of the Federal street, and whether there is any authority in the Railroad Company to maintain a smoke-difficulty fan on that part of the premises lying, now, in the old named street?

Report says that the Supreme Court has settled the point which years ago by ordering an injunction to prevent this, but that the Councils of Allegheny give a deaf ear to the complaints of the people, and that the company to use, illegally, for depot purposes, *and adding also*, a property which would be cheap to them at \$5,000 per lot, but which is worth more, to maintain a nuisance under their own eyes, and in the very heart and centre of the town, to the great damage of their own people, by driving incipient tuberculosis of smoke through the houses of the adjoining neighborhood, without taking the trouble to even a decoy to prevent it.

If there is any question here, I suppose it is only which is the master—the Railroad Company or the Councils, or perhaps rather who is it that the Councils represent, or whose interests are connected by them—those of the Railroad Companies or those of the people. The title of the corporation is said to be the "Mayor, Aldermen and Citizens." Is it now the "Mayor, Aldermen and Railroad Companies?" I should rather suspect, of course, that power has more weight than votes. I take it for granted that members of Councils refuse fifties for their votes in circumstances, the title. And this suggest the further inquiry whether the little Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad Company, whose peace are so small a thing, are sharers in this corporate power. I find quoted in the Fall of 1869 in the New Wrexham Valley cars for Pittsburgh, and finding that it was necessary to run round the Diamond square, and square through a block, I asked the driver the passenger how it was that with their road already constructed to the center of the Diamond, they could not run round on the natural direction by way of Ohio and Union avenues? The answer was that Councils, or the President of the Municipal Council, would not agree to it. Upon asking in return whether Councils ——owned the streets, and how a Railroad Company had to accredit the power of Councils here with the public convenience in a Republican city like Allegheny, the answer was that Councils had an *exclusive mind*, or a monopoly of the route! I can scarcely bring myself to believe that this is the case, Mr. Editor, but if there is any truth in it, people would like to know what it is.

To return, however, to the park. I hope it will not be considered impertinent if I should ask why it is that large fragments here and there along the line of the railroad which are essential to the effect of the whole, have been left to lie untouched, even down to the present time, although it is said that they would have leveled and planted them, and there has been nothing to speak of doing elsewhere, within the last year or two? I have heard it said that the jurisdiction of the Commissioners ends when the work is done, and that they may not care, therefore, about completing it; but I can hardly believe that they would hold back for such a reason. It ought, one would think, with competitions men—as I suppose there are—to expedite the work.

And this leads me further to the inquiry whether it is not a part of their business to remove the dirt which they deposit on the adjoining streets, or whether, in their default, it is not the business of the city authorities to see that it is done? The attention of the public has been called, within the last few days, by one of the newspapers here, to the fact that the Grant street Park, which is a pretty little one, is now—was made up of *hills and hollows*, without straight line, from the foot-prints of Park Commissioners, who have been so long in reaching that favored locality, and have left their deposits outside to take the place to do duty of the sweeping of decks and ash piles by way of diversifying the surface during the winter and spring. As Stockton avenues is, I believe, two miles out of the city, perhaps the Street Commissioner has never seen them.

I give you these hints for the reason that they may not be unprofitable. There is much to be said to the praise of the Allegheny authorities in the matter of improvements and ornamentation, but there are not equally true of Pittsburgh, but this does not infer that there is nothing of the kind to be done in the animadversion. I have noted some things that seemed to call for it, and hope they will not be taken amiss by those who have the power of correcting them. CIVIS.

UNITED STATES detectives succeeded in arresting at Philadelphia, a few days since, a man named Young, a noted character. In 1866 he was convicted of charges of forgeries on the government, committed in Pittsburgh and other western cities, and sentenced to five years imprisonment. He was pardoned out by President Johnson, and since that time has been a person of decided interest to the government detectives. He is a native of Ohio, is about thirty years of age, and a man of most remarkable ability in the line of extraordinary crimes. His movements, said to be able to dictate in two languages simultaneously, and a most expert penman. He is said to be implicated in operations from all the Depots by the Street Cars, which pass the Hotel every five minutes from all directions. THE HOTEL IS FITTED UP IN ELEGANT STYLE, with all the modern improvements, the Rooms are well Ventilated and Furnished with an eye to the comfort of its guests. The Building has a thorough organized Fire Department, including the Pearce's Fire Escape, and the upper stories are reached by an Elevator. The Proprietors are well known in connection with the far-famed "Eutaw House," that further comment is unnecessary.

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Mr. Alex. Finlay,

Late with John S Shaffer, of Diamond street, Pittsburgh, has elegantly furnished throughout, is now open for the reception of guests. The St. Cloud will be kept in all respects as a first-class Hotel.

G. W. MULLIN & BRO., PROPRIETORS.

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These Bonds are the first lien on the Road, taking precedence of the 7 per cents, are dated 1858, for thirty years, interest payable February and August.

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FINANCE AND TRADE

SATURDAY EVENING, May 20, 1871.

It is remarked that all of the 5-20 6 per cent. bonds of the United States are selling at just about 99 cents in gold, exclusive of accrued interest. At this price the Treasury will, of course, continue its weekly purchases; but as it is well known that the Treasury cannot purchase at anything above par in gold, the mere fact that the Treasury must stop purchasing when the bonds are even a fraction higher than par operate to prevent them from ever rising above that point. If, therefore, the 5-20s should advance above par, the Treasury would necessarily be placed on the bear side of the market by the cessation of its purchases. The 5is are now 2½ per cent. above par in gold, so that the currency bonds are just about par in gold. Here, then, we have the curious feature of a bond that is payable in currency bearing a higher premium than the 5-20s, which bear gold interest, and the principal of which is supposed to be payable in gold, and again of the 5is bearing 3½ per cent. higher than the 5-20s, though both bear the same rates of interest payable in gold. The difference is due to the fact that the 5is are not payable until 1881, and the currency 6s are not payable until 1894, while the five year option has matured or nearly all the 5-20s, and Secretary Boutwell's attempts at coercing the bondholders to exchange for five per cents, leaves the public to suspect that he or any other Secretary may adopt still more coercive measures. The government option of redemption is considered a element of weakness in all the 5-20s, and also in the new five per cents., and will have to be accounted in the bonds before they will command the entire confidence of capitalists.

—The New York *Times* noticing appearances of the stock market, says: It is yet nearly a fortnight before the summer campaign of the stock market is entered upon. The indications are that June will be an active month in nearly all departments. as no sudden or serious adverse turn in money is apprehended, though in years past we have known such accidents occur when least looked for. Some opinions, at present, however, go to the extreme of anticipating a decline in June similar to the railway stocks and bonds, stimulated by new combinations and consolidations, are looked among the great lines and their Wall street promoters.

—The *Herald* says: The transactions at the Stock Exchange embraced a wide range and large dealings, with the speculative sentiment active and divided. The movement in Erie, which was the rather brilliant beginning in the forenoon, but under a pressure of sales to realize and of sales on speculative account the market broke down in sympathy with a sudden decline in Erie, which, after an early advance to 34, ran down to 28¾. The influences at work in this stock have been already fully explained in this column, wherein it will be remembered care was given to omit all reference to the various rumors of its purchase by outside capitalists. These stories having served their purpose and brought the public in as buyers, the clique have sold out, and are now endeavoring to get the stock back again at the cheapest figures possible.

—The following table, made up from dispatches received at J. W. Kennedy's Stock Rooms, Apollo Building, No. 80 Fourth Avenue, gives the closing of Railway Stocks, Gold, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day:

May 19, 1871.	10:30 A.M.	11:30 A.M.	12:30 P.M.	2:30 P.M.	3:30 P.M.
(J. & H	100¾	100¾	100¾	100¾	100¾
Do. Scrip	96¾	96	96	96	96
Erie	30	30	30	30	29¾
Reading	114	114¼	114¼	114¼	114¾
Hartford		124	124		
Mich. Cent		126	126		
Lake Shore	112¾	112¾	112¾	112¾	112¾
Illinois Cent		125¾	125¾		
Cleve. & Pitts	127¾	128	127¾	127¾	127¾
C. & N. W	86	86	86	86	86
Do. pref		90	90	90	90
Rock. Island	114¾	114¾	115	115	115
St. Paul	82¾	82¾	82¾	82¾	82¾
Do. pref	84¾	84¾	84¾	84¾	84¾
Fol. & Wabash		64¾		64¾	
Do. pref					
Fort Wayne	94	94	94	94	94
Ohio & Miss	31½	31½	32	32¼	32¼
Chic. & Alton		119		119¾	
Do. pref		135		135	
R. I. & Erie		103		103	
N. J. Central		94		94	
Canton		54		54	
W. U. Tel		37¾		37¾	
Quicksilver	12	12	12	12	12
Pacific Mail	45¾	45¾	46	45¾	45¾
Adams Ex		93		93	
Wells' Ex		43		43	
American Ex		56		56	
U. S. Ex		82		82	
Gold	111¾	112	111¾	112	111¾

—Messrs. Bowen & Fox, brokers and members of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange, furnish the following quotations of the closing prices to-day of the most active stocks:

Pennsylvania Central	62¾
Philadelphia and Erie	28
Lehigh Navigation	57¾
Catawissa preferred	45¾
Old Creek and Allegheny Railroad	53¾
Lehigh Valley Railroad	62½
North Pennsylvania Railroad	47¾
Camden and Amboy Railroad	127
Schuylkill Navigation	17¾
Reading	114¾

—James W. Keweit, Broker, No. 80 Fourth avenue, Apollo Buildings, dealer in Government, State and Municipal Bonds; Railroad, Bank, Insurance and Miscellaneous Stocks. Represented daily at the New York Stock Exchange, for the purchase of stocks on a margin for the same commission and on the same terms as the New York brokers. Money to loan in sums of $500 and upwards on collateral or on approved promissory notes, or on mortgages on city or Allegheny county real estate.

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, SATURDAY, May 20, 1871.

REMARKS.—The closing market of the week was uniform, prices changing but little. In our last we made brief mention of the completion of the Chartiers Valley Railroad to the town of Washington and its importance to Pittsburgh, stating that it would open up the vast coal fields lying adjacent to the line of the road, which hitherto had no outlet to market. The road traverses the richest agricultural and heaviest wool growing county in the State. We have little chance to note in the markets. As we have noted before, vegetables and fruits are arriving over the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad from Baltimore, and are disposed of at moderate rates. The local markets are abundantly supplied.

The following are the wholesale rates unless otherwise noted:

ASHES.—Soda, ash 4s per cent 4½@4¾ lb; do high test refined 4¾@4¾.

APPLES.—Sales old prime russets at $7 00@8 00 ₩ bbl. Inferior at lower figures.

APPLE BUTTER.—Sales are reported at 70@75c ₩ gallon, as per quality; 1 gallon buckets $10 50 ₩ dozen.

BUTTER.—The supply continues in excess of the demand. Considerable quantity being shipped to the East by the Connellsville Railroad. Sales good fresh roll at 16@18c ₩ lb.

BEANS, CORN.—We have no change to note in prices, but quote the market weak, with sales in a small way at 4@5c for reds; 5@6c for green.

BRAN.—There is a better demand, and sales are reported at $1 25@1 25 for small navy.

BROOMS.—Sales have been made on a regular way at at 2½@3c ₩ lb. The market is not active.

BAKING POWDER.—There is quite an active demand, and we note sales of 1 dozen cans at $2 50; 2 dozen Banner cans ₩ doz, $1 75; ½-lb cans, $3 25; 1-lb cans, $6; 3-lb cans, $18.

BACON AND PROVISIONS.—A fair trade is reported as follows: shoulders, plain, 7½c; 7¾@8c; Sugar Cured canvassed 10½c; Sides, Ribbed, Sugar Cured do, 11c; Sugar Cured Hams, Canvassed, 15c; plain do, 14½c; Sugar Breakfast Bacon 14c; Plain and 15c Canvassed; Dried Beef 12½c; Pork $22 50@23 00 ₩ bbl. Lard, city rendered, in tierces, 11½@12c; do buckets and kegs 12½@13c ₩ lb.

CONCENTRATED LYE.—Sales of Pennsylvania, at $6 00@6 50 and Philadelphia at $5 50.

CORN MEAL.—Demand limited, with sales in a small way at $3 25 ₩ bbl; 90c ₩ bushel.

COUNTRY CURED HAMS.—Are well supplied and prices rule low. Sale are; shoulders at 6½c. The ruling figures: Sugar cured, 9@10c; sides, ribbed, 8@9c; clear sides, 8@8½c; hams, 12@13c. Lard 9@10c.

CANDLES.—Mould 12½c; Star, full weight, 19c; short weight 17c; stearine 19@20 ₩ lb.

CANNON OIL.—The market was firm with an upward tendency in prices. We can report sales of standard brands in a jobbing way at 70@75c small sales from first hands at 65c; 5 gallon cans, $3 25.

CHEESE.—Louisville Hydraulic $2 50@3 75 ₩ bbl. Beeson's Phoenix Hydraulic, $3 50@3 75; Johnston, $2 25; Beeson's Salts, $4 00@4 50; Cement Plaster, Canal do, 75c; Sugar Cured Hams, Canvassed, 15c; plain do, 14½c; Sugar Breakfast Bacon 14c

THE VERY LATEST.

HARRISBURG.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE SENATE

Resolution for Final Adjournment To-morrow Adopted—Arbitrary Action of the Senate—Another Dead-Lock Threatened.

Special to the Pittsburgh Press.

HARRISBURG, PA., May 20, 1871.

The House resolution to adjourn *sine die* on the 26th of May was taken up, and amended so as to adjourn on the 23d of May, at 4 P. M., and was then passed and ordered to be sent back to the House for concurrence.

Mr. Davis (Democrat) offered the following preamble and resolution:

WHEREAS, The House yesterday, in its action upon the amendments, made by the Senate to the House bill relative to the Philadelphia Registry law, has violated the courtesy due from one branch of the Legislature to another, in that it peremptorily refused to take any action in the matter upon said amendments commonly known as the Registry law, and has neither informed the Senate of its action thereon nor taken the usual steps to confer upon the subject of the differences between the two Houses thereon, and,

WHEREAS, The said amendments made by the Senate are of inestimable value to the people of this State, in that they provide for the purity of the ballot box and restore to the minority of the voters in Philadelphia the right to a voice in the election of the due proportion of election officers, of which right they have heretofore been unjustly deprived, by providing: First, that the return judges of election shall meet in the presence of the Court of Common Pleas to count up the returns thereof, and that said Court may summarily prevent fraudulent counting of returns; second, that the said Court may restore to the canvassers' list the name of any qualified voter fraudulently or unjustly stricken off the said list, and thus prevent disqualification of voters by partisan's decree; and, third, that the minority of the people, through their representatives on the Board of Aldermen of Philadelphia, shall have the right to select their due proportion of inspectors and judges of election, instead of the majority of the Board of Aldermen appointing all of the said officers, and thus giving to the party the absolute control of the ballot box in the city of Philadelphia; and the said amendments being vitally necessary to prevent the recurrence of the bloodshed heretofore occurring at the meeting of the Return Judges aforesaid, as well as to put an end to the gross and infamous frauds heretofore perpetrated in counting the votes of the people and in forging the returns thereof, therefore,

Resolved, By the Senate of Pennsylvania, that until the House shall rescind its unparliamentary, unjust and discourteous action upon the bill aforesaid, and take the usual steps for a conference on the disagreement between the two Houses thereon, the Senate will appoint no committees of conference upon any bills upon which there are disagreements, and all Senate committees of conference now in existence are hereby discharged from the further consideration of the matters upon said amendments commonly known as the Registry law, and has neither informed the Senate of its action thereon nor taken the usual steps to confer upon the subject of the differences between the two Houses thereon, and,

Mr. Rutan said he spoke by authority of some members of the House standing around him.

Mr. Allen (Republican) denounced the resolutions as unparalleled partisan in their aims.

Mr. Brooks (Republican) denied that the House had committed any discourteous act. They had taken the usual course.

Mr. Rutan read from the rules to show that the House had not been obliged to notify the Senate of its action.

The resolution was then adopted by a strict party vote of eleven Democrats to nine Republicans.

Mr. Davis, Democrat, offered a resolution that the Speaker of the Senate be directed to withhold his signature from the bill to be enrolled, passed the Senate and House, giving the members ten dollars per diem extra pay since the 1st of January.

The resolution was agreed to without a dissenting voice, although it is doubtful whether there would not have been some negative if there had been a possible chance of its defeat.

Adjourned until next Monday evening at 7:30 o'clock.

THE WEATHER.

Synopsis of Observations by the United States Signal Corps for the Past Twenty-Four Hours—Probabilities.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., May 21, 7:30 P. M.)

The weather remains unchanged on the Pacific coast and Rocky Mountain slope, with a decided increase of pressure and falling of temperature at the latter. The barometer has generally fallen east of the Mississippi, and is at present lowest in Upper Canada. Light winds have generally prevailed, and at present fresh south and east winds are reported from the Atlantic States, fresh northwest winds and a falling temperature from Lake Erie to Arkansas and westward. The temperature has increased slightly on the South Atlantic coast. Clear weather continues in the middle and South Atlantic, with increasing cloudiness from the Eastern States westward. The rains which belated reports, show to have extended from Saturday to Saturday evening, have advanced eastward into Arkansas and Indiana.

PROBABILITIES.

It is probable that cloudy weather, with fresh winds, will on Monday prevail on Atlantic coast, with rain in the interior. Dangerous winds are not apprehended for any large extent of country.

NEWS SUMMARY

BY TELEGRAPH.

The order of Mayor Davis, of Cincinnati, forbidding orchestral music in the gardens and saloons on Sunday evenings was not enforced last night. The bands appeared as usual, and it is understood that the proprietors will be placed under arrest to-morrow.

The family of Rev. Henry D. Moore were all taken sick at Cincinnati last evening, and it is believed to have been poisoned, whether from a newly painted house or some other cause is not known. All are recovering.

John Stiver, near Gettysburg, Montgomery county, Ohio, a deaf and dumb young man, lately became so ungovernable that his parents, who were afraid of their lives, summoned Constable Sharritts and a deputy on Thursday night to arrest him. A desperate rencontre took place, which resulted finally in the young man, who by this time had become crazed, striking the constable on the head with a club, fracturing his skull and producing injuries from which, it is reported, he has since died.

A boy, name unknown, between seven and eight years of age, fell from the third story window of the National Theater, in Cincinnati, last night, and received such injuries as will doubtless result in his death.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, May 21, 1871.

BANK DIRECTORS RESPONSIBLE FOR LOSSES OF DEPOSITORS.

Judge McCue has decided, in the action of Cole & Murphy against the Central Bank of Brooklyn for ten thousand dollars, the amount of their deposit when the bank failed, that the directors are liable for losses sustained by depositors.

FIRE.

This morning the carpenter shop and vitriol factory owned by Major Kalbfleisch, of Brooklyn, were completely destroyed by fire. Damage $15,000; no insurance.

THE MURDERER OF GUMBLETON.

Detective Dixon left to-day for Chicago with Ziegenmyer, charged with the murder of Gumbleton.

STEAMER ARRIVED.

The steamship Pennsylvania, from Liverpool, has arrived.

RAILWAY MATTERS.

THE CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO.

CINCINNATI, May 21.—Special to the *Gazette* says the road bed of the old Cincinnati and Mackinaw Railroad has been sold to the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad Company.

PITTSBURGH, WHEELING AND KENTUCKY.

WHEELING, May 21.—The vote yesterday in eight townships of subscription to the Pittsburgh, Wheeling and Kentucky Railroad, by Ohio county, resulted as follows: For subscription, 1,549, against subscription 696, two townships not yet to hear from. It is thought that the subscription is defeated, as it takes a three-fifths vote to pass.

ADDITIONAL RIVER DISPATCHES.

Accident to the New Stage.

WHEELING, W. VA., May 21.—The steamer New State, with an excursion party aboard, collapsed her flues about five minutes after leaving the wharf this morning. One man was dangerously scalded, and another injured overboard in the hurry and confusion. The boat was full of men, women and children, but the foregoing were the only accidents.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, May 20.—River fourteen feet, having fallen eighteen inches. Arrived—Juniata, Pittsburgh; Alaska, New Orleans. Departed—Juniata, Pittsburgh. Cloudy and warm.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, May 21.—Four feet seven inches in the chute and six feet seven in the canal. Clear and warm till late in the afternoon; raining since; thermometer 80. Arrived—Memphis, Mollie Ebert, Nashville and H. S. Turner, Cincinnati; Anna, St. Louis; Potomac, New Orleans; Greenback, Pittsburgh. Departed—Mollie Ebert and H. S. Turner, New Orleans; Nashville, Memphis; Anna, Cincinnati. Three hundred and two barges and one hundred and nine boats, with 71,500,000 bushels of coal, went south from here during the late rise. Twenty-three boats and twenty-one barges are now waiting shipment. The stock of coal here is limited, nearly all being in the hands of city dealers, which is unusual at this season.

Cairo.

CAIRO, May 21.—Port list: Belle of Memphis, St. Louis to Memphis, 10 P. M.; City of Vicksburg, Vicksburg to St. Louis, 4 A. M.; M. J. Wicks, New Orleans to St. Louis, 6 A. M.; Natchez, St. Louis to Red river, 2 P. M.; Champion, St. Louis to Cincinnati, 4 P. M.; Commonwealth, St. Louis to New Orleans, 5 P. M.; Little Rock, St. Louis to Arkansas river, 6 P. M.; City of Alton, St. Louis to New Orleans, 7 P. M.; Belle St. Louis, St. Louis to Vicksburg, 7 P. M.; John Gilmore, Ohio river to St. Louis, 7 P. M.; Idlewild, Evansville packet, 7 P. M.; T. P. Eckert, Memphis to Cairo, 7 P. M.; Memphis Tower, Memphis to St. Louis, 8 P. M. River fell twenty inches; heavy showers; afternoon cloudy; mercury 68.

St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, May 21.—Arrived—Mary Dayage, Pittsburgh; Harry Johnson, Keokuk; City of Chester, Memphis; Emilie Lafargue, Omaha; Alex. Mitchell, St. Paul. Departed—None. River almost stationary. A heavy rain set in shortly after midnight and continued until noon to-day.

Memphis.

MEMPHIS, May 21.—Warm and showery. River rising. Arrived—Minnesota, Cincinnati. Departed—Joe Howard, Columbia; Olive Branch, St. Louis; Dodt, Mitchell, Indiana, New Orleans.

Paris Totters.

A PANIC IN THE CITY.

Versaillists Have a Firm Foothold.

Donai's Army Inside the Gates.

OTHERS PREPARING TO FOLLOW.

Malakoff and Montrouge Abandoned.

The Communist Leaders Disappearing.

The Versaillists Hold Their Position in Paris—Panic in the City.

VERSAILLES, May 21.—A circular from Thiers, officially confirming the entrance of the troops into Paris, says the gate St. Cloud having been battered down, Gen. Donai rushed in. Gens. D'Admirault and Clinchamps are preparing to follow. Since the issue of the above circular, good news has been received. Donai's men hold their position inside the St. Cloud gate, where they have cut the telegraph wires communicating with other portions of the *enciente*. A flag of truce was hoisted at the Auteuil gate. Two regiments entered there, and proceeded beyond the viaduct of the circular railway, meeting with feeble resistance.

General Cissey reports that Malakoff and Fort Montrouge have been abandoned by the insurgents, and will soon be occupied by his command, but the batteries on the ramparts opposite are still firing. There is a panic in Paris. It is said that Pyatt, Grousset and other rebel leaders have disappeared.

The Situation Last Night.

PARIS, SUNDAY NIGHT, May 21.—The Versaillists have not attempted an assault. On the south a terrible bombardment sweeps the ramparts. The Federalists are making desperate efforts to repair and protect the gates. Gen. La Cecelia has returned to Paris. The only generals now outside the walls are Dombrowski, who is in the Bois de Boulogne near Fort de la Meutte, and Wrobleswki, who is making a stand at Neuilly. Versaillists attacked and captured the latter suburb. Auteuil and Passy are subjected to a violent bombardment. The Auteuil gate has been abandoned by the Federalists, whose outposts have fallen back inside the city.

Address to the Throne.

VIENNA, May 21.—The Committee of the Reichsrath have agreed to an address to the throne, pronouncing the ministerial policy of concession to nationalities a failure, and an encouragements to malcontents, and demanding a strong State organization.

Gone Home.

CONSTANTINOPLE, May 20.—Count Von Keyserlinck Rautenburg, German Ambassador, has gone home on leave of absence.

Empress of Russia in Berlin.

BERLIN, May 20.—The Empress of Russia has arrived in Berlin.

The German Parliament

Has adopted the second reading of the Alsace and Lorraine bill, which declares those provinces incorporated in the German empire forevermore. The Polish and Danish members abstained from voting. Delbruck stated that the conquered territory was not annexed to any particular State of the Empire, because none was created it.

The Peace Commissioners at Frankfort.

FRANKFORT, May 20.—Bismarck and Favre and Pouyer Quertier held a long conference to-day. They will remain three days.

HOME MISSIONS.

Meeting of the American Baptist Home Missionary Society.

CHICAGO, May 20.—The American Baptist Home Missionary Society assembled this morning in Farwell Hall, Rev. A. R. Porter, of Springfield, Mass., in the chair. The attendance of delegates and spectators was large. In the absence of the President of the organization the duties of the presiding officer were assumed by Hon. Wm. Bushnell of Philadelphia. The presiding Secretary being absent, Dr. E. R. Hitchcock was chosen Secretary *pro tem.* The report of the Executive Board was read, embodying the history of the Society from its organization to date. Within that period 733 missionaries have been commissioned, there are in Illinois, and $110,524 99 appropriated for their support. The Northern 150 missionaries are divided into three departments, the Northern, Southern and Western. In the Northern 150 missionaries were under appointment. When the year commenced, 83 have been commissioned and recommissioned. There are twenty-eight different States and Territories, in which the Society's works are German Baptist ministers, twelve of Scandinavian, seven of Scandinavian, there are also French, Dutch, Chinese and Indian missionaries; fifty-six assist in preaching the Gospel in other than the English language. The Society has established over one hundred missionary laborers have been employed during the year. Fifty-two churches have been organized in Mexico, all of those members are converts from the Catholic faith. Two thousand seven hundred and fifty-two persons have been instructed by missionary teachers in the week-day schools. The receipts for this work up to March 1st last, were over $95,000. The funds are used for building school houses, purchasing furniture, the support of missionaries, and training up for the ministry for freedmen. School properties aggregate in valuation over $130,000. The report of the Northern department was adopted.

The afternoon session was devoted to the discussion of the report of the Southern Department, but no harmonious feelings were aroused by the remarks of several Southern delegates regarding slavery. Rev. Dr. Burrough, of Richmond, Virginia, stated his belief that the holding of Africans in bondage was not morally wrong. Rev. Dr. Travesse, of Memphis, assumed a similar position. He would question whether he meant to say that by holding Africans as their slaves they had brought them to God's image. He replied that he thought the negro more comfortable and happier in chains in the South. (Hisses and cries of "Put him out," "Get down.") Rev. Grimes, colored, of Boston, replied to the last speaker, remarking: He said: For over fifty years the blood of two races had been running in his veins and his blood boiled. (Wild applause.) He was born in Virginia and came of its very best blood. (Renewed applause.) Indeed, they were talking at the East of making a doctor of divinity out of him. A number of other delegates participated in the discussion, but no excitement was raised, superseding the debate on the report, pending the action of which, the Society adjourned until the morning.

At last evening's session of the American Baptist Missionary Society, Rev. Dr. Taylor read the report of the Board of Managers on the Publication Department. The capital employed while doing its legitimate work has not been sufficient to meet its wants. The original amount of the subscription doubled itself in ten years. A single subscription would in fifty years erect one million dollars worth of churches to whom loans are made are always regular and organized and the interest is insured. Resolutions have been passed directing the Secretary to foreclose on non-payment of interest. Such events had occurred twice in the last year. The board had no money for permanent investment, and the capital is thus kept actively at work. It was not proposed, with this fund, to build churches or school houses.

Rev. Bridge, of Wisconsin, Rev. Ackerman, and others addressed the society on the importance of the work of the church edifice department.

Adjourned until Monday morning.

FIRES.

CLEVELAND, May 20.—Early this morning the receiving house of Hanna, Chapin & Co.'s oil refinery exploded with great violence, and the concussion was felt in all parts of the city. The fire broke out immediately, but the speedy arrival of the fire department averted serious disaster. Loss about $7,000. The explosion was caused by the accidental ignition of gas that escaped from the receiving house. No one injured.

Annapolis, Md.

ANNAPOLIS, MD., May 21.—The workshop and engines and buildings at the Naval Academy were partly destroyed by fire early this morning. Estimated loss, $50,000.

Forests Burning in New York.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., May 21.—The forests in several places in the highland of the Hudson are on fire, and the flames illuminate the sky at night. Reports from Sullivan county state that extensive fires in the woods there are raging in nearly every direction from Monticello. A large number of cords of bark in the adjoining property and Black Lake school house have been destroyed. It is also thought that many dwellings bear have perished in the Shawangunk mountains. In Ulster county fires are also raging. Much wood and land has also been burnt.

CRIME.

CHICAGO, May 21.—Last evening Henry Murphy, aged eighteen years, was killed by a man named Peter J. Fitzgerald. The latter was acting as watchman of a building being constructed on Indiana avenue. The boy asked the watchman to let him have some mortar which was lying around loose, and Fitzgerald refused. The boy persisted in his demands, and an altercation resulted. Fitzgerald, losing all control of his temper, took up a large piece of molding and threw it at Murphy. The latter struck the piece of molding on the head, just over the left temple. He fell without a groan, and in ten minutes after the blow was struck was a corpse. Fitzgerald was arrested during the night. There was great excitement in the neighborhood when the murder was committed. So great was the indignation of citizens against the murderer that, had he been found, he undoubtedly after the murder a lamp post would most likely have ended his career.

On North Water street, yesterday afternoon, Dennis Downey, a notorious rough, provoked a quarrel with some United States soldiers, and, clubbed one of them, named John McLaughlin, in the left side with a large clasp knife, inflicting a fatal wound. Downey fled, but was arrested in the evening by officer Keegan. Downey attempted to stab the officer, but was foiled in that purpose. When a terrible scuffling ensued, in which Sharpe stabbed the desperado using all his strength to disable the officer, finally, after a most desperate resistance, Downey was overpowered and, covered with mud and blood, was conveyed to the station house.

The Crops in Ohio.

A correspondent of the Cincinnati *Commercial* writes: In Southern and interior Ohio the wheat crop is looking the best that has been known for years, but for the past two weeks has been at a stand still in growth. In Northeastern Ohio some fields are badly winter killed, but, as everybody knows, that is not a wheat-growing section. Notwithstanding several severe frosts during the past week, fruit promises well in this section. It seems odd to find the apple trees all in full blossom, while in Central and Southern Ohio they have passed that stage several weeks. Farmers have had an excellent time during the dry weather to put in seed for spring and summer crops, but now rain is very much needed. Some pastures are so completely checked in growth by the severe cold and dry weather that the making a doctor of divinity out of him. A number of other delegates participated in the discussion, but no excitement was raised, superseding the debate on the report, pending the action of which, the Society adjourned until the morning.

At last evening's